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HISTORICAL SKETCH  
AND  
GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
JOHN ADAM HAAG FAMILY

PREPARED BY

H. ARTHUR HAAG

OCTOBER, 1949.

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Historical sketch and genealogy  
of the John Adam Haag family

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AT LEFT. John Adam Haag (1-3) and his wife Anna Margaretha Haag. According to the best information available this photograph was made in Wisconsin in 1883, when they were visiting there. John Adam would then have been 64 and Anna Margaretha 52 years of age.

BELOW. The home of John Adam Haag, built in 1879, 4 miles west and 2 miles north of Sumner, Iowa. It is an exact duplicate of the house that had been built on the same spot in 1873, and which burned to the ground in 1879, with considerable of it's contents. Here was married the son George (2-15), and the daughters Christina (2-17), Ida (2-18), Rose (2-20), Katharine (2-22), and Lydia (2-23). Emma (2-25) was married in Zion Church, one mile east, but the wedding reception was held at the farm home. Late in the afternoon of the following day, June, 22, 1892, a severe windstorm and tornado passed just to the west of this

place, completely demolishing the homes and farm buildings of the nearest neighbors and injuring several persons. To this place Jacob (2-16) brought his bride in 1882 and worked the farm on shares from 1882 to 1892, incl. Here were born the writer and his brother and sister, and here we lived until we moved to Sumner in March of 1893. This picture was taken in 1935. Standing on the porch are the writer and his wife, and sitting are Elmer (3-25) and Virginia (4-47). The house was temporarily unoccupied when the picture was taken.







## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE JOHN ADAM HAAG FAMILY.

TO MY RELATIVES, THE DESCENDANTS  
OF JOHN ADAM HAAG:

At our first reunion in Sumner, July 24th, 1948, where we organized and decided to continue the holding of these annual reunions, you elected me historian. You gave me no specific instructions and I am inexperienced as an historian. However, I assumed it would be in order for me to prepare a family genealogy and an historical sketch of our ancestor and his family, and these things I have done. A family genealogy gives identity and personality to scattered forces and makes the interlinking of lives more real, natural and helpful. It is history brought down to individuals.

Some people do not know who their ancestors were and many of these do not care. Those of the younger generations, as I know from personal experience, have little interest in such matters. They have most of their own lives before them and are naturally more interested in their own futures. As we progress through life, however, we see different generations develop and with whose ancestry we may have been familiar for two, three and even four generations. And observing them we develop a curiosity regarding our own ancestors, who they were, where they came from, what they did, how they lived, etc. And it is this curiosity that leads us to prepare family genealogies and histories, and which seems entirely appropriate.

Too often pioneer ancestors are looked upon merely as old fogies whose day and generation have passed away, and they are not revered as they should be by those who have come after them. The world has made great forward strides in science and invention during the slightly more than 100 years since our pioneer ancestors first settled in the United States, and perhaps it is because of this that younger generations should look with some contempt upon anything that is old, including even these pioneer ancestors. We might well ask what will people of a hundred years hence think of us of today. Little did the people of 100 years ago imagine that we of today would be enjoying all the advantages and conveniences we have.

So I would advise those of the younger generations who obtain copies of this sketch and genealogy to put them away. They will be of far more interest in the future. And by the time another century has passed - well by that time they should be museum pieces.

### EARLY DAYS OF THE HAAG FAMILY IN GERMANY.    EMIGRATION TO U. S.

Our ancestor, John Adam Haag was born (as were his brothers and sisters presumably) at Wildenthierbach, Oberamt Gerabron, Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, Sept. 29, 1819. No doubt his ancestors, for generations before were born and lived there also, for people did not move around so much 130 years ago as they do today. His mother was taller than his father and she was the daughter of Johann Michel and Margaretha Barbara (Naerin) Unfug.

His father, John George, was a cabinet maker (in German "Schreiner-Meister") and the sons followed in the father's footsteps and learned this trade also. It is interesting to note the mechanical trend of the family. Most of the men had some kind of a trade, and this mechanical trend is shown down through the family. It was considered essential in those days in order for an artisan to perfect himself in his trade that he had to travel about and work in different





parts of the country, the supposition being that in this way he would learn things new to his trade. And so John Adam, being ambitious, became what is known as a journeyman cabinet maker and as such traveled to and worked in Vienna, Budapest, and other parts of Austria, Hungary, Germany and eastern France.

Germany during those days was not yet the solid empire it later became under Bismarck, but was a rather loose confederation of more or less independent small kingdoms and states but recently liberated from the Napoleonic Empire. The people, having assisted in ousting the French, sought more voice in the government of their own countries. But the rule of the little kings in their own countries was practically absolute and the princes and princelings were determined to continue this, persecuting everyone who dared to disagree with them. The best and ablest, unwilling to continue longer enduring oppression and tyranny were coming to America, the land of freedom, and John Adam Haag was one of these. In 1845, with his cousin, John George Horn, he left the home where he had been born and reared and came to Milwaukee, Wis., then a small unincorporated village on the west shore of Lake Michigan.

There is no record of the route of travel followed, but it probably was down the Rhine to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, thence by sailing vessel to New York, which probably took from six to eight weeks, and from there to Buffalo and thence via the Great Lakes to Milwaukee. Needless to say present luxurious modes of travel were not available 100 years ago.

In the growing village of Milwaukee John Adam worked at his trade of cabinet maker during the daytime and in the evenings attended school to learn the English language. The letters that he wrote home during those days would make intensely interesting reading today, but unfortunately none are available. It is evident though that he was favorably impressed with America and the opportunities it afforded to the peoples of the Old World, and that he communicated this information to the folks at home. It is also evident that the family had considerable confidence in the soundness of John Adam's judgement, for the following year, 1846, the year the Mexican War began and when James K. Polk was President of the United States, his father sold his property in Wurttemberg and accompanied by the entire family with such personal belongings as they could bring with them, came to the United States and Milwaukee also. The traveling party consisted of the father and mother with their 5 children, all grown but the 15 year old Conrad, together with two young ladies, the daughters of neighbors, namely Margaretha Barbara Gunz who later became the wife of John Adam, and Margaretha Barbara Kellerman who later became the wife of George Michael. The route over which they traveled is likewise unknown, but presumably was the same as that used by John Adam the year before.

The attachment between the members of the family and their desire to remain together must have been quite strong. It is reasonable to assume that the children would want to come to America but it is hardly likely that the parents (John George the father was already 58 years old) were particularly keen about leaving the home and country where they had lived all their lives and were established, and going to a new and unsettled country with the language and customs of which they were totally unfamiliar. Pioneering is done by young people; I know that from personal experience. Older people remain at home. But the old folks evidently were willing to undergo hardships to be with their children. That the pioneer community in Wisconsin to which they came was composed mostly of young people is shown by the fact that the father John George was familiarly known in the community by the name of "Der Alte" (Old Man) Haag.





After their arrival in Milwaukee and the reunion with their son and brother the family decided to go on to Helenville, 40 miles west where lived friends who had been former neighbors in Germany. John Adam had decided to remain in Milwaukee, where he had employment at his trade. But as he had acquired a knowledge of the English language and the customs of the country in the year that he had been here, the family wanted him to be with them. And they begged him so assiduously to come to Helenville with them that he finally assented.

There was no means of transportation to Helenville, not even a road, but only a blazed trail through the dense forest. This they followed, the whole party walking the entire way, making the trip in two days, with the overnight stop at Prairieville (now Waukesha).

### EARLY DAYS IN WISCONSIN.

The territory that is now Wisconsin was at various times claimed by Spain, then England, and later France. In the peace treaty after the Revolutionary War it was given to the United States. What is now Jefferson County and where the Haag's settled was inhabited by Winnebago Indians before the white settlers came and for some time thereafter. Many of the important happenings of the Black Hawk Indian War of 1831-1832 occurred near to and within the boundaries of Jefferson County. After Black Hawk's defeat white settlers began to come in and in 1836 a territorial form of Government was organized and a land office established at Milwaukee for the sale of public lands, mostly at the price of \$1.25 per acre. The first settlers to come to Jefferson County were mainly Americans from New York and New England, with a few Irish immigrants thrown in. These first comers of course took up the best land, that is the open or prairie land, and by the time the first German settlers arrived, about 1842, all that was left was the densely wooded tracts.

The exact date of the Haag family's arrival at Helenville in 1846 is unknown, and it is assumed that at first they lived with their friends there. However, real estate transactions are matters of public record and from these we find that on June 17, 1846, John Adam Haag purchased from the Government for \$100.00 the 40 acres of land, containing a high hill at the northwest corner of which St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church now stands, and which is visible from the country for miles around. One cannot help but approve John Adam's first real estate purchase for the top of that hill would have made a wonderful site for a home, from a scenic standpoint, anyway. On Oct. 13, 1846, he entered the 40 just west of it, as well as the 40 just south of this last named 40, price paid for the 80 being \$200.00. Evidently he built his first home on this 80, 1/4 mile south of Helenville. On Sept. 19, 1849, just 10 days before his 30th birthday he entered the 40 just south of the first named 40 above, for \$50.00, and which now made him the owner of 160 acres of land in a square piece.

On September 3rd, 1846, the father, John George, entered the 40 just south of John Adam's west 80 as above, for \$50.00, and on Sept. 19, 1849, the father also entered the other 120 acres on this quarter section for \$150.00, which also made him a square 160 acres. John George was now 61 years old.

On Nov. 21, 1849, some real estate trading took place between the father and the sons. John Adam sold his east 80 to his brother George Michael and at the same time bought his father's east 80, which now made him the owner of 4 40's in a straight line running north and south. On this same day also the father sold his west 80 to his son John Michael, thus having disposed of his entire 160 acres.







The two 80's purchased by Geo. Michael and John Michael, as above are today, 100 years later, still owned and operated by their descendants.

Some time after arriving at Helenville, John Adam and Barbara Gunz decided to get married and to accomplish this they went to Milwaukee, with another couple bent on an errand of the same kind, a four day round trip on foot over the blazed trail.

The first thing done by settlers arriving in a new and unsettled country is the erection of log cabins for shelter and the manufacture of furniture for use therein, and such things undoubtedly were the first things the Haag's did after arriving at Helenville. After that was done it was necessary to clear off some of the dense timber so that crops and gardens could be planted to produce food for their sustenance. The finest oak and walnut trees were cut down, piled up and burned to get them out of the way. Stumps had to be grubbed out by hand - no dynamite, stump pullers or tractors in those days. The three older sons were men in their prime and being expert wood workers and helping one another they no doubt soon had log cabins erected and finished. The nearest point where tools could be obtained was Milwaukee and they had to be walked for and carried home. The lack of transportation, tools, and stock, was a great handicap.

Wild game was plentiful. The woods were full of deer, squirrels and prairie chickens. Friendly Winnebago Indians, while they were supposed to have left the country, according to treaty, still lingered there. Grandfather told me, when I was a boy, of exchanging vegetables he had raised, for venison and other meat killed by the Indians, the sign language being used in making the trades. He also told me that while living at his home 1/4 mile south of Helenville he shot 3 deer. Deer would invade gardens at night, destroying vegetables, and had to be driven off. One dark night he heard deer in his garden but could not see them. He shot his rifle from his bedroom window in the general direction of where he thought the deer were, heard them bound away, and returned to bed. What was his surprise upon going out the next morning to see lying in the brush just outside the garden fence a dead buck, shot through the heart. He had shot a deer he had not even seen. George and Jacob used to hunt squirrels with a rifle. While George stood still, Jacob would rest the rifle barrel over his brothers shoulder to steady his aim, and shoot the squirrels.

Sugar maples were plentiful in the forest and nearly every settler owned what was called a "sugar bush", a clump of maples which were tapped in the spring, the sap collected and boiled down to make maple syrup and maple sugar, and John Adam gathered and processed the sap from his "bush" every spring.

He also manufactured wagon tongues from white ash trees obtained on his farm. These were hauled to Madison, 40 miles west, and sold. In the winter he and his son George cut cordwood which Jacob would haul to Whitewater by sled and sell. As a boy when I would complain about something I considered a hardship my father would tell me how, as an 11 year old boy, wearing only thin overalls in the winter time and without any underwear or overcoat, he hauled cordwood alone to Whitewater 14 miles distant and sold it. That was supposed to quiet me - and usually did.

Being a cabinet maker John Adam was called on to make coffins for the pioneer community, price \$10.00 each. Boards were kept on hand ready to be made up when required. Had he kept ready made coffins on hand in those days he would no doubt have been accused of wishing people to die so that he could make a profit. Outsides were painted brown and interiors were lined with white cambric for adults, pink cambric for children. Straw was used for padding and pillows were made of cambric. The work room or shop was off the kitchen.







Draft animals used in the early days were practically all oxen, horses being very scarce until the early 1860's when some began to come in. It would be interesting to know the details of the circumstances of when and how John Adam obtained his first ox team, but no information is available. Things that were commonplace happenings 100 years ago make mighty interesting reading to us today, the ways of life have changed so much.

As hereinbefore stated the early settlers were nearly all young people of limited means, and while I never heard it mentioned there must at times have been considerable privation, due to lack of transportation and means of communication. Heads of families in those days never thought of getting rich but were concerned mainly with making provision for the support of their families. There was little contention or jealousy among them. Any note of trouble or call for assistance was responded to with alacrity. They had left their former homes to better their condition and make homes for themselves and their families in the new country and were unaware at first of the many hardships they would have to undergo in the early years. Had they known of these in advance, no doubt many of them would have remained at home. As it was many were inspired not a little by the spirit of adventure also.

Practically the entire community around Helenville in those days was composed of people of German descent. They were thorough farmers, having the best cattle and barns. Today from 70 to 80 per cent of the population of Jefferson County is still composed of people of German descent. They were the first to plant ornamental shrubs and perennials and fruit trees. The Americans did little in this line and the Irish nothing. The home of John Adam Haag was noted for the fine fruit trees surrounding it. It required the stubborn and unyielding fight of both men and women to overcome the obstacles of the new country, and they handed down to their descendants thriving farms and homes of peace and plenty. The German settler did real work. He cleared the land and tilled it until it was changed into fertile farms and gardens. These ancestors of ours were pioneers in a real sense in that they came not to a ready made country of opportunity but to a virgin land peopled by savages and inhabited by wild beasts, and they helped transform that land into the America of today. They did their full part in upbuilding their communities.

In the 1840's and the 1850's grain (oats, wheat and barley) was still being cut with a scythe to which was attached a wooden frame known as a cradle which laid the grain evenly as it was cut. This tool was known as a grain cradle or cradle-scythe, and from which the grain was taken and bound by hand. The reaper as we know it was invented in 1848 and it was many years after that before it was sufficiently perfected and came into general use. Even then it consisted of the cutting mechanism only and the grain still had to be bound by two men who rode on the reaper. The automatic binding mechanism came into use about 1880. Before that twine had been too costly for use.

Until the invention of the threshing machine, along about 1860, grain was threshed by hand with a flail, consisting of a staff or handle, to one end of which was attached a freely swinging stick or bar with which the grain was beat out of the straw. Threshing machines as we know them today loosen the kernel from the straw by means of a rapidly revolving toothed cylinder working in coordination with stationary concave teeth.

Railroads were not available in Jefferson County until 1859 when one was built from Watertown to Janesville via Jefferson, 5 miles from Helenville. The Northwestern to Helenville out of Milwaukee was built in 1881.





John Adam's first wife, Barbara Gunz, died Oct. 12, 1856, when Godfrey, a twin, was born, the other twin dying with his mother. For the first year of his life Godfrey was reared by his aunt, Rosina Keller, and the daughter of a neighbor assisted with the housework in John Adam's family.

About a year after the death of John Adam's first wife there came to Helenville from Wurttemberg Anna Margaretha Haag, not related to him, who lived off and on with nearby neighbors named Scheller. Here she and John Adam became acquainted and Anna observed the plight of and pitied the motherless family, and it was not long thereafter that she became the mother in this family. That she succeeded admirably in this place is attested to by the fact that her step-children could never praise her enough. It is natural and to be expected that children will have a strong affection for their own mother, but for step-children to develop such a strong affection for their step-mother, as was the case in this family, is rare indeed.

#### THE FAMILY'S TREK INTO IOWA. EARLY DAYS THERE.

It was now 1868. The Civil War had ended 3 years before and the country was at peace again. John Adam's father and mother and his youngest brother had died, either during the war or shortly thereafter and the big post-war migration to the fertile lands west of the Mississippi was on. John Adam now had 11 children whom he loved dearly. The older ones were reaching adulthood and the time would soon be at hand when they would begin to think of establishing homes of their own. The land around Helenville was now all taken up and John Adam wanted his children to live close by. Also liquor was beginning to flow a little too freely in the neighborhood, something which John Adam, though not a teetotaler, did not consider conducive to good morals.

Friends and former neighbors had recently moved to north eastern Iowa and had written back letters about the fertile black rolling prairie land there and the bountiful crops it produced, and that there was still plenty of land available for settlers. So in the fall of 1868 John Adam and his brother John Michael, accompanied by the former's prospective son-in-law Ferdinand Ladwig, made a trip to northeastern Bremer County to look over the new country. And what they saw looked good to them and John Adam contracted to buy the present Haag farm of 120 acres 4 miles west and 2 miles north of Sumner, presently owned by the writer and his sister. The buildings then on this farm consisted of a 2 room frame house with an attic that was entered from a ladder, and a small wooden barn for horses. Cattle were housed in sheds built of poles and then covered with straw. There were but few fences, around the cultivated land only. The land seekers returned to their homes in Helenville.

In February, 1869, John Adam sold his farm at Helenville, and on March 3rd, accompanied by his sons George and Jacob, then 19 and 17 years old respectively, driving two black teams with wagons on which was contained some of their furniture, left their old home 1/4 mile south of Helenville, for Sumner, Iowa. They stopped that night with his sister, Rosina Keller, at Jefferson, and early the next morning headed west, accompanied now by George Hammetter with team and wagon. The day was bitterly cold and John Adam froze an ear.

When they reached the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wis. seven days later, they engaged a pilot to guide them with their equipment across the river on the ice, there being no bridge there. From McGregor on west they found very deep snow, almost as deep as the fences were high, but by the time they reached West Union the weather





had moderated, the snow was not so deep, and the road became rough. Between Hawkeye and Sumner, where they arrived Mar. 12th, they saw not a single dwelling place.

On Mar. 20th, 1869, John Adam received the deed to his farm and took possession. That deed I now have. On Sept. 16, 1865, a \$600 mortgage had been given on this farm, \$400 of which was still unpaid and which John Adam assumed when he took possession. Final payment was made and the mortgage released Mar. 25, 1873, and this is the only encumbrance that appears of record against this farm from the time the original Government patent was issued, May 4, 1855 up to this time. The farm had changed ownership 7 times between 1855 and 1869. Since then it has changed hands but twice, from one generation of the Haag family to another.

Later in March of that year, John Adam's daughter Christina, accompanied by his sister-in-law Miss Sophia Haag, left Wisconsin via rail for the Iowa home to keep house for the father and sons while the spring crops were planted, and to prepare for the coming of the rest of the family later.

The present town of Sumner was then non-existent and the only railroad entering the county, via which came most of the settler's supplies, was the Illinois Central at Waverly. S. F. Cass lived on the adjoining section just 2 miles east of the Haag home and used the front end of his home there as a general store and postoffice, the latter being known as Sumner Post Office. He bought butter and eggs from the settlers, reselling most of the butter to dealers for use in making soap.

Wheat was the main farm crop then, and settlers had the flour for their own use milled from the wheat they raised themselves.

In May, John Adam returned to Helenville to get the rest of his family, excepting his daughter Margaretha who had married. Relatives took the family, together with the rest of their household articles, to Whitewater, Wis. where they boarded the westbound Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train in the evening, arriving at Postville, Iowa the end of the line, the following morning. The Mississippi was crossed on a ferry, there being no bridge. At Postville they were met by John Koehler, Sophia Haag's fiancée, and the son Jacob, with two teams and wagons, and the 40 mile trip over the rough and rutty prairie road was begun to the farm home near Sumner, where they arrived that same night. Lettuce and radishes were growing in the garden east of the house.

Geo. Hoffmann, Mary's fiancée also came to Iowa with the family. They later contemplated locating there but when his brothers in Wisconsin discovered this, they opposed the proposed move and they finally gave it up. Mary returned to Wisconsin in the autumn of 1869 and married Geo. Hoffmann early the next year.

John Adam Haag was not a farmer in the usually accepted sense of that term. As hereinbefore stated he was a cabinet maker, an artisan or wood worker. However, among pioneer families it was necessarily the custom to produce on their own farms most of the food consumed by them. After the arrival in Iowa most of the farm work was performed by the sons, and after their departure, upon reaching their majorities, by a hired hand. John Adam had what today would be called a hobby in that he was interested in horticulture, experimenting in the propagation of fruit trees by grafting, etc. Also in gardening and what today we call landscape gardening. My mother told me that when she came to the Haag farm as a bride in 1882, but 13 years after the family had moved there, that the farm was one of the nicest looking places in the community. I must concur in her opinion as I remember very well from my own boyhood days on this farm the large number and variety of apple, cherry and plum trees, cranberries,





raspberries, goose berries, blackberries, elder berries, currants, grapes, etc. that were on it, as well as the various kinds of flowering shrubs, roses, dahlias, peonies, phlox, and many other kinds of plants and flowers that filled the yard, not to mention the big trees surrounding it.

Grandmother made her own soap, washed, carded, spun and dyed her own wool. She knitted me too many pairs of nice warm woolen stocking and mittens for me ever to forget about that. There was a smoke house where hams and bacon were hickory smoked and beef dried. Farmers did their own butchering in those days, pork was fried down and packed in lard in stone crocks, the lard was fried out, and various kinds of sausages were made. In the summer time the town butcher would send out a light spring wagon with a fast team, and back of the driver's seat would be a large box filled with chunks of fresh meat, to sell to the farmers. Each day he would take a different route so he would get around to every farm about once a week.

Grandfather had 3 large grape arbors back of the house, evidently having learned grape culture in the Rhine country from which he came, where he produced fine Concord and other grapes. Many of these were given to his children who lived in the community. Others were sold and from some the juice was pressed. The juice was allowed to ferment in a wooden cask in the cellar, and produced a red wine then with a low alcoholic content which was served when guests were present, in moderation of course. I never knew John Adam or any of his descendants to use liquor to excess. Most I believe are teetotalers. In this connection I think we should strive to uphold the standard of conduct of our forefathers.

In the yard was a large cross cut saw, rigged up in a wooden frame, and attached to a long piston that operated on hardwood bearings. These bearings quickly ran hot if not kept well lubricated. Power was furnished by two horses hitched to a horse-power, and logs were sawed into stove lengths from which to provide firewood. No coal, fuel oil or gas was used for domestic purposes on farms in those days.

There was insufficient room in the new barn which John Adam had built, for winter hay for the stock and considerable hay was therefore stacked outside. A four legged derrick was rigged up with pine timbers, with a heavy timber running lengthwise down the center at the top on which the carrier holding the hay fork ran, and hay stacks were thus made in the same way in which hay is now gotten into the barns. This derrick was dragged from place to place, wherever stacks were to be located. Silos are a comparatively recent invention.

Grain (oats, wheat and barley) after standing in the shock in the field for some time was always stacked in either conical or long stacks for some time before threshing, the theory being that the grain had to first go through a "sweat". Threshing machines were few and far between and threshing frequently ran into November. Twine bends of the bundles were cut by hand (usually by a boy) and the grain was fed into the machine by hand. Power for running the threshing machine was furnished by about five or six teams hitched to sweeps on a "horse-power", which was geared to tumbling rods with knuckles or universal joints, and the power thus transmitted to the threshing machine. Grain was measured in half bushel baskets as it came from the machine, and was then emptied into long grain sacks, which were hauled to the granaries and emptied. The straw carrier on the machine remained in a fixed position, except that it could be raised or lowered, and straw had to be moved to all parts of the stacks by hand.





## THE CANE MILL.

Until about the turn of the century most Iowa farmers raised sorghum (we called it cane) the juice of which was crushed out and then cooked until it became molasses. This was spread on bread and pan cakes, and was used for culinary purposes generally in lieu of sugar. Factories where the cane was thus processed were called cane mills. These mills were operated for three or four weeks during the fall, usually in September, when the cane had matured. Ferdinand Ladwig had owned and operated one of these cane mills in Wisconsin and after he moved to Iowa in 1870, John Adam bought his mill there and had it shipped to Sumner, where the equipment was erected on the south side of the hill, south of the road, 1/4 mile east of the farm home. Here the mill was operated yearly from 1873 to 1891, inclusive. The younger girls, still at home doing the cooking. The crusher was usually operated by a young man hired for that purpose. John Adam himself performed the functions of general manager, as well as being both bookkeeper and cashier. The price charged for processing was 25¢ per gal. cash, or if work was done on shares, 1/2 of the product, owner's option. In the early days John Adam raised some cane himself and usually had from 2 to 3 barrels of molasses in his basement for sale, the price being from 50¢ to 60¢ per gal. come and get it. From some of the molasses which had been processed on the "share" basis, and which was frequently of inferior quality, vinegar was made and this sold for 10¢ per gallon at the home.

The plant consisted of a 3 cylinder crusher powered by one or two horses hitched to a long curved sweep. After the juice was crushed from the stalks it was strained and ran by gravity through wooden pipes to a storage tank in the cooking shed about 35 ft. distant from and below the crusher. The crushed stalks were placed on a big pile and allowed to decay after which they were used for fertilizer. The sweet smell of the cooking molasses could be detected for a mile under favorable conditions of wind and weather. During the cooking process scum constantly formed on top of the juice and this was skimmed off and placed in buckets and fed to the hogs. This must have contained considerable alcohol for the hogs that consumed any quantity of it usually became groggy, if not actually tipsy.

Cane was prepared for the mill by stripping off the leaves, and cutting off the tops which contained the seed. Then it was cut and tied into bundles about 9 in. in diameter, it being easier to handle bundled than when loose. A few farmers preferred handling it loose, however, but John Adam had an inflexible rule, pretty well known throughout the community, that he would process no loose cane. Nevertheless occasionally some misguided or uninformed individual would arrive at the mill with a load of loose cane and more than once have I seen a somewhat crestfallen farmer driving away from the mill with his load of loose cane, headed for the mill of the nearest competitor about 5 miles distant, and who would accept it in that form.

Promptly upon completion of custom work John would turn his mill without charge over to those of his children who lived nearby to process their own cane, each family being allotted one day to do this, and when all were finished the mill was closed down until the following season.

The writer when a small boy always hung around this mill because there was excitement and sweets there. One day in the fall of 1886 when he was about 3½ years old a sudden heavy shower came up and water ran over the dirt floor of the cooking shed and made the black mud slippery. A tub of boiling hot molasses had just been drawn from one of the cooking pans and stood on this slippery floor. Barefooted,





he trotted by this tub, slipped, and his right arm plunged into the tub of hot molasses, which stuck and burned. The scars inflicted by the burns of 63 years ago are still plainly visible on my arm today. Had I been a little closer to the tub when I slipped and had my whole body fallen in the tub of hot molasses, well one can't tell of course, but 'tis possible that then some one else might have been assigned the job of writing this historical sketch.

#### FAMILY ORIGIN. LANGUAGE.

There are 28 Haags listed in the St. Louis telephone directory. I called up 20 of these to obtain information regarding the family origin, back ground, etc. Ten of them originated in Wurttemberg where our ancestors came from. Four came from Baden and one each from Switzerland, Bavaria, Hamburg and Hungary. Two did not know where their ancestors came from. Most of those originating in Wurttemberg followed the occupations of grocers, meat cutters and cattle feeders.

Grandfather said that long before his time his ancestors had come from Holland. In my research I have never found a Haag of Dutch ancestry, though The Hague, the capital of Holland is spelled "Den Haag" on Dutch maps.

During the reign of Louis XIV of France, along about the beginning of the 18th century, his troops drove many of the Protestants from the Palatinate, of which Wurttemberg was a part, into Holland where they were given asylum, though their lot there was still a hard one. Wm. Penn, then engaged in colonizing Pennsylvania, visited Holland and observed the plight of these people and offered them refuge in his American colony, which many of them accepted, and whence come the Pennsylvania Dutch, among whom there were many Haags. It thus seems that some of our ancestors may have been among those driven into Holland by the French at that time, and that later on when things had quieted down in Wurttemberg they returned to their homeland; and from this Grandfather gained the information that some of his ancestors had come from Holland. This seems a logical conclusion under the circumstances.

The German dialect spoken in Wurttemberg is Swabian, a High German dialect, which was spoken by the Haags. It is very similar to the dialect spoken by the Bavarians, Hessians, Thuringians, German Swiss and Austrians. I located a good sized town in Bavaria, 100 miles east of Munich, named Haag. Farther east of this in Austria there were two more good sized towns named Haag. Low German (plat deutch) is the dialect spoken from the Netherlands to the northeastern boundaries of Germany.

John Adam Haag and his brothers and sisters, living in predominantly German communities in America, attending German churches, etc. always spoke only German among themselves. John Adam spoke English brokenly and with a decided German accent. His children were truly bilingual, however, in that they spoke either German or English with equal facility. However, it seemed to me that their English usually had sort of German accent, whereas their German likewise had an English accent.

We of the 3rd generation, while taught to speak and read German in childhood, never used that language among ourselves and accordingly were not proficient in it's use. It was always a bit embarrassing to me when visiting my grandfather as a boy or young man, because he expected me to speak German with him and it was difficult for me to do so. I think this holds true for most of us of the 3rd generation.





Naturally those of the 4th and following generations were not taught to speak German at all because their parents did not speak it among themselves, and frequently the other partner was of English descent, and knew no German.

After World War I, German was discontinued in the churches, which was a good thing as most of us did not understand the services too well when conducted in that language. While we had been taught to read German in Sunday School and could pronounce the words correctly, they did not mean much to us, because we were not educated in German.

### RELIGION.

The Haags were Lutherans in Germany and continued in that faith after arrival in America. Hard though they worked to wring a living from the soil at Helenville, where there was as yet no church or minister, they nevertheless gathered every Sunday at one of the homes in the neighborhood to hold church services, consisting of the reading of prayers and the singing of hymns. In case of illness services were held at the home of the sick person. There was talk of erecting a church and finally in the spring of 1848, two years after the Haags arrived there, a congregation was organized and a log church was built, in all of which the Haags took a leading part. This is St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church and in 1948 celebrated it's Centennial Jubilee. It was the first Lutheran church organized in Jefferson County, Wis. The present church (the 3rd one) as well as most of the cemetery, is located on the N. W. Corner of the 40 acres originally bought from the Government by John Adam Haag on June 17, 1846, and hereinbefore referred to.

Before coming to Iowa the families of John Adam Haag and those of his brother John Michael and his sister Mrs. Leonhard Keller, left the Lutheran church and joined the Evangelical Church near Helenville. John Adam also took a leading part in organizing and building Zion Evangelical church 5 miles northwest of Sumner, in 1875. He was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Excelsior School District, and took part in the deliberations of the board, according to the minutes of the meetings which I have read.

### LONGEVITY OF JOHN ADAM HAAG'S CHILDREN.

The longevity of the children of John Adam Haag, judging from a casual examination of the record, would seem to be slightly greater than the general average. All of his 11 children who reached adulthood, 3 sons and 8 daughters, married and reared families of their own. A total of 52 grandchildren were born and everyone reached adulthood - never a one died as an infant or a child. Only one predeceased his grandfather. This is a rather remarkable record considering the fact that medical knowledge generally before the turn of the century, and particularly the prevention of children's diseases, had by no means reached it's present state of perfection.

In one year alone, 1883, he became a grandfather 5 times. In 1892 4 times and in each 1885, 1887, 1889 and 1895, 3 times. In 10 other years he became a grandfather twice, and in 11 years he became a grandfather once. In only 6 of the 33 years during which the grandchildren arrived, viz. 1869 to 1901, incl., did he fail to become a grandfather at least once. A rather remarkable coincidence was the fact that John Adam's first grandchild, Geo. J. Ladwig (3-12), was born on his 59th birthday anniversary.

Nine of the 11 children as above attained to the age of 80 years or more and everyone outlived his or her spouse. Two (Ida (2-18)





still living) attained to the age of 95, and two others (Rose (2-20) still living) attained to the age of 90. Six were married more than 50 years. George (2-15), first to die succumbed in 1894 at the age of 45 to an injury sustained in a fall from a building, and Lydia (2-23) died in 1937 at the age of 72. Paradoxical as it may seem the spouses of these latter two are still living.

John Adam's daughters outnumbered his sons by almost 3 to 1, and this accounts partially for the preponderance of family names other than Haag in the genealogy. One hundred twenty of the 5th generation have arrived to date, but only 3 males of this generation, grandsons of Urban (3-34), bear the surname of Haag.

Another reason for the preponderance of family names different than that of the original male ancestor is that the descendants of the sons usually are one half daughters and of course the descendants of these daughters will also always bear different family names. Thus the increase of family names different from that of the original male ancestor is in a much greater ratio than that of the male ancestor.

For example: If an original couple had 2 children, a boy and girl, and their descendants also always had 2 children, always a boy and girl, then by the time the 6th generation had been completed there would be 32 individuals in it, but only one of these would be a boy descended in the direct male line from the original male ancestor. Or suppose an original couple had 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, and their descendants always also had 2 children, divided equally between boys and girls, then by the time the 6th generation was completed it would consist of 1,024 individuals, but only 32 of these (again 1 out of 31) would be boys descended in the direct male line from the original male ancestor.

One hundred four years after John Adam Haag's arrived in the United States he has become the progenitor (ancestor in direct line) of 293 individuals, 263 of whom are living.

#### THE WILL.

John Adam Haag did not die intestate. He not only anticipated the future; he also remembered the past. In the 81st year of his age he prepared his last will and testament, of which the following, furnished me by the Clerk of the Court at Waverly, is a verbatim copy, including the order of the Court admitting it to probate:

Know all men by these presents, that I, J. A. Haag of the town of Sumner, state of Iowa, owing to the uncertainty of this life and being of sound mind and memory, do make and declare and publish this as my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills.

First. I give, bequeath and devise unto my three grandchildren, Lillian Buhrmester, William Haag and John Haag the sum of three hundred (\$300.00) each, which amounts I direct to be set aside immediately after my decease. I direct that the said sum of \$300.00 be paid to my grand-daughter Lillian Buhrmester as soon as possible after my decease. I further direct that the said sums of \$300.00 given to each of my two grandchildren (William and John Haag) be paid to Ferdinand Ladwig of Sumner, Iowa, to be held by him and loaned out at interest for the said William and John Haag, and to pay the same to the said William and John Haag as soon as each of them attains the age of twenty one years.

Second. I direct that the cost of my last sickness and my funeral expenses be paid with convenient speed, and that a tomb stone be erected for myself and wife.





Third. I give, bequeath and devise unto my children G. Jacob Haag, Leonard Godfrey Haag, Maria Hoffman, Margaret Ladwig, Christina Horn, Ida Schildbach, Rose Reimler, Katherine Wuttke, Lydia Dietel, and Emma Lang all the balance of my property, real and personal. I direct to be equally divided.

Fourth. Of the above named heirs the following have already received as advancements the amounts as follows to-wit:

Leonard Godfrey Haag, One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

Rose Reimler, One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)

G. Jacob Haag, One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)

Christina Horn, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)

I direct that the said advancements which in the aggregate amount to Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.00) be added to my said estate and that the said sums advanced be deducted from the said heirs' shares, without interest.

Fifth. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament G. Jacob Haag, Herman Wuttke and Ferdinand Ladwig, and I direct that they shall not be required to give bond, and that they shall have full right and power to sell and give warranty deed to any and all real estate of which I may die seized, and that the same shall be binding and a full and valid conveyance of my title in the property.

I also direct that the above named executors of this my last will and testament shall have full right and power to release mortgages of which I am mortgagee.

(Signed) J. A. Haag.

In witness whereof I, the above named testator have, to this my last will and testament contained on two sheets of paper, to each sheet subscribed my name and set my seal this 2nd day of April A.D. 1900.

(Signed) J. A. Haag

Then and there signed, sealed and published by J. A. Haag, the testator, as and for his last will, in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereto set our names as witnesses.

(Signed) W. H. Wehrmacher,  
Sumner, Iowa

(Signed) G. W. Darnell,  
Sumner, Iowa

PROOF OF WILL.

STATE OF IOWA )

ss:

BREMER COUNTY,)

I, I. E. Smith, Clerk of the District Court in and for said County, do hereby certify that on this day at the January Term, A.D., 1908, of said Court, the Will and Instrument in writing hereunto annexed, and bearing date on the 2nd day of April, 1900, was duly proved before and allowed by said Court as and for the last Will and Testament of the real and personal estate of J. A. Haag, late of said County, deceased, and was by said Court ordered to be recorded as such Will and Testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at my office in Waverly, in said County, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1908.

(Signed)

I. E. Smith, Clerk  
By Otto Bredow, Deputy

SEAL.





It is evident that John Adam was concerned that the children of his deceased son should receive what he considered as a fair share of his estate for he made that matter the first provision in his will, directing that the amounts for them be set aside immediately after his decease, - even before provision had been made for paying the costs of his last sickness, funeral expenses, and tombstone. The son-in-law, Ferdinand Ladwig, named as one of the executors, and the custodian of the legacies left to the grandsons Will and John, predeceased his father-in-law by about 6 months and so could not act. The estate accordingly was administered by the two surviving executors.

#### CONCLUSION.

John Adam Haag lived 26 years in Germany, 24 years in Wisconsin, and 38 years in Iowa. He was a few days over 88 years of age when he passed away, and he lies buried by the side of his second wife in Zion Cemetery, 3 miles west and 2 miles north of Sumner, Iowa.

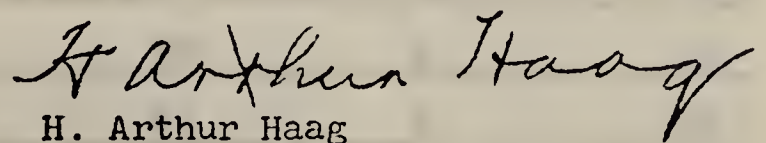
He may not have set the world on fire and he may have had his faults the same as all the rest of us have. However, that he possessed the qualities of courage, leadership and initiative, is evident from his life. That he was honest, sober, industrious and God-fearing I am sure no one will gainsay. Certainly he was loved by his family and respected by his neighbors. Those are all traits that we his descendants can well emulate. And I feel that we have been fairly successful in doing that. So far as my knowledge of the family goes (and I believe it is as broad as that of anyone) none has ever used intoxicants to excess, been in jail, or come into conflict with the law. The Haags are plain, simple, honest people, not uppish or pretentious; well enough off in a material sense to be capable of taking care of themselves without following mean occupations, and poor enough to show that they are not grabbing everything in sight. Most of them when they settle down own their own homes. Many liked pioneering and moved out to the front to start life in a new country.

Perhaps this sketch and genealogy may be of help some day to generations yet to come in preparing a more extensive account of the family, or some particular branch thereof. I hope it may serve the family and future generations to know who and what we are as a family.

The writer has put in considerable time in research and work in compiling this sketch and genealogy, and has had the valuable assistance of many members of the families, and without such assistance the work would have been impossible. With me of course it has been a work of love and I sincerely hope that it meets with your approval. If it does that then I am happy.

Faithfully yours,

7369 Northmoor Drive  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Oct. 10, 1949.

  
H. Arthur Haag





KEY TO NUMBERING SYSTEM EMPLOYED IN THE  
JOHN ADAM HAAG FAMILY GENEALOGY.

The first of the two numbers before the name indicates the generation; the second number indicates the individual's number in that generation. The numbers in brackets after the name indicate the parent of the individual who is a lineal descendant of John George and Anna Margaretha Haag, the parents of John Adam Haag.

Children are listed in order of age under data concerning their parents, and are again listed in their proper place in the following (their own) generation, except as indicated in last paragraph below.

Data on the brothers and sisters of John Adam Haag, and their descendants, is shown only up to and including the second generation.

To climb the family tree, (i.e. to trace the line of descent of any individual), begin with the desired individual and follow the numbering upwards. (See index on last pages for names and numbers of individuals.)

Inasmuch as the Fifth and Sixth Generations are incomplete and will continue thus for some time, it is manifestly impossible to assign permanent numbers in proper consecutive order to the individuals of those generations at this time, as some numbers must be left unused to give to prospective future arrivals, in the proper order in their generation. Hence numbers assigned to individuals of those generations were taken at random and must be considered as temporary only. As and when these generations are completed the individuals thereof may be assigned permanent numbers in proper consecutive order, if it is desired to continue this genealogy. Quite obviously those generations will not be completed during my life time.

Because of the above situation, and because comparatively few of the Fifth Generation and none at all of the Sixth Generation are old enough to have children, it seems needless now to list those two generations completely and separately a second time. All those of the Fifth Generation, who have arrived to date may be found properly listed as children of Fourth Generation individuals, and those of the Sixth Generation as is now are shown as children of Fifth Generation individuals on the last page of the genealogy.

A SUMMARY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ADAM HAAG, COMPILED  
FROM THIS GENEALOGICAL CHART.

GENERATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	LIVING	DECEASED	LIVING	DECEASED	
2nd	0	4	4	5	13
3rd	23	6	18	5	52
4th	51	4	40	4	99
5th	49	0	69	2	120
6th	3	0	6	0	9
TOTAL	126	14	137	16	293





A GENEALOGY OF THE CHILDREN AND GRAND-CHILDREN OF JOHANN GEORGE HAAG (B. Aug. 19, 1788; D. Oct. 5, 1865) AND ANNA MARGARETHA (NEE UNFUG) HAAG, (B. Jan. 27, 1790; D. June 20, 1863). COMMENCING WITH SECOND GENERATION PAGE 3, THE GENEALOGY IS THAT OF DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ADAM HAAG (1-3) ONLY.

B. Born

M. Married

D. Died

1-1 ROSINA BARBARA HAAG Married Geo. C. K. Maurer.  
B. Feb. 28, 1815. D. Sept. 27, 1903. B. Mar. 21, 1820.  
D. Mar. 18, 1888.

2-1 Margaretha B. Jan. 14, 1848. D. May 9, 1905  
Married John Glassel, Sept. 24, 1869.

2-2 George B. June 24, 1853. D. Mar. 13, 1916  
Married Maria Holzhuetter, Apr. 14, 1884.

2-3 Louise Caroline B. July 7, 1854 D. May 9, 1923  
Married John Schoeffel, Feb. 12, 1874

1-2 GEORG MICHEL HAAG Married Margaretha Barbara Kellerman,  
B. Apr. 10, 1817. June 19, 1846. B. Sept. 3, 1824.  
D. Oct. 13, 1887. D. May 9, 1901.

2-4 John Carl B. June 12, 1847. D. Dec. 12, 1917.  
Married Augusta Borchers.

2-5 John William B. June 18, 1850. D. July 22, 1922  
Married Marion Lory

2-6 Gustav Adolph B. Mar. 26, 1852. D. Nov. 15, 1911  
Married Katharina Schmidt.

2-7 Anna Margaretha B. Feb. 13, 1854. D. Nov. 27, 1940  
Married John Glassel.

2-8 Rosina Louisa B. Nov. 16, 1856. D. Apr. 12, 1935  
Married William Helmer.

2-9 Lisette Carlota B. Sept. 28, 1858. D. Sept. 18, 1910  
Married John Wolfmeyer

2-10 Maria Carolina B. Aug. 26, 1861. D. Nov. 9, 1926  
Married Christoph Reuhl.

2-11 Friedrich August B. Mar. 26, 1864. D. July 8, 1917  
Married Bertha Hoffman.

2-12 Maria Mathilda B. Aug. 16, 1866.  
Married Louis Lembrich.

1-3 JOHANN ADAM HAAG Married Margaretha Barbara Gunz, 1846.  
B. Sept. 29, 1819.  
D. Oct. 3, 1907. D. Oct. 12, 1856.

2-13 Maria Margaretha B. Sept. 22, 1847. D. Nov. 16, 1930

2-14 Anna Margaretha B. Dec. 17, 1848. D. Jan. 10, 1944

2-15 John George B. Mar. 4, 1850. D. July 24, 1894

2-16 George Jacob B. Sept. 17, 1851. D. May 3, 1936.

2-17 Christina B. Feb. 3, 1853. D. Feb. 17, 1943.

2-18 Ida B. Sept. 18, 1854.

2-19 Leonard Godfrey B. Oct. 12, 1856. D. Aug. 3, 1937.





Married (2) Anna Margaretha Haag in 1857.  
B. Aug. 10, 1831.  
D. May 23, 1893.

2-20 Rose Margaret B. Jan. 1, 1859.  
2-21 Heinrich Wilhelm B. Jan. 25, 1861 D. (About 1865)  
2-22 Katharine B. Dec. 16, 1862  
2-23 Lydia Barbara B. Dec. 29, 1865 D. Jan. 3, 1937.  
2-24 Caroline Died at about 2 years of age in  
Apr. or May of 1869.  
2-25 Emma S. B. Jan. 4, 1869.

1-4 JOHANN MICHEL HAAG Married Barbara Hohenstein, Aug. 9, 1849.  
B. July 6, 1823. Born Dec. 25, 1825.  
D. Feb. 7, 1912. Died Apr. 16, 1903.

2-26 Leonhard Conrad B. July 10, 1850. D. June 2, 1891  
Married Jane Glassel.  
2-27 George Friedrich B. Mar. 13, 1852. D. Sept. 1, 1926  
Married Barbara Walther.  
2-28 Gottlieb B. Feb. 19, 1854. D. July 4, 1908  
Married Marion Kreuger  
2-29 Wilhelmine B. Feb. 24, 1856. D. May 10, 1917  
Married (1) Jahn (2) Rohloff  
2-30 John Michael B. Nov. 22, 1857.  
Married Emma Walther.  
2-31 Anna Catharina B. Oct. 28, 1859. D. July 24, 1884  
2-32 Edward B. Apr. 15, 1863. D. May 18, 1947  
Married Helen Lerville.  
2-33 John Emil B. Dec. 18, 1865. D. Nov. \_\_, 1867.  
2-34 Magdalena Barbara B. July 8, 1868.  
Married G. Wendling.  
2-35 Lillie Maria Katharine B. Oct. 6, 1865. Unmarried.

1-5 ROSINA M. HAAG. Married Leonhard Keller in 1848.  
B. Oct. 9, 1826.  
D. Apr. 4, 1905.

2-36 Katherine Keller B. Mar. 26, 1849 D. Nov. 6, 1911  
Married John Robish  
2-37 George Keller B. Dec. 10, 1850 D. Apr. 11, 1942  
Married Anna Robish (Adopted name  
Myer)  
2-38 Rose Keller B. Dec. 24, 1853 D. Mar. 6, 1883  
Married Louis Wolfmeyer  
2-39 John Keller B. Apr. 18, 1855 D. Sept. 10, 1911  
Married Margaret Wolf  
2-40 Charles Keller B. Mar. 16, 1862 D. July 13, 1938  
Married Barbara Kahl  
2-41 Mary Keller B. Nov. 8, 1865 D. Apr. 5, 1899  
Married Will Yahn.

1-6 JOHANN CONRAD HAAG Married Christina Margaretha Troeger  
B. Feb. 8, 1831. 1850.  
D. Dec. 22, 1866. B. Sept. 14, 1827. D. Oct. 1, 1905.

2-42 Rosina Margaretha B. Nov. 23, 1851.  
Married Johann Conrad Hack, 11-25-1873.  
2-43 George Christph Haag B. Nov. 16, 1853. D. July 24, 1936.  
Married Carolina Keller  
2-44 John S. B. Feb. 3, 1856.  
Married Henrietta Stresse.



Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...

the sum of ...

for ...

Witness my hand and seal of office this ... day of ... 190...

...

Witness my hand and seal of office this ... day of ... 190...

...

Witness my hand and seal of office this ... day of ... 190...

...

2-45 John Conrad	B. Apr. 10, 1859, D. Dec. 12, 1936. Married Mary Klug.
2-46 Rosina Barbara	B. Sept. 18, 1861. D. Nov. 7, 1861.
2-47 Christoph	B. Mar. 15, 1865. D. Mar. 30, 1933 Married Rose Boos, July 10, 1886.

SECOND GENERATION.

2-13 MARIA MARGARETHA HAAG (1-3) Married George Hoffmann, Feb. 27, 1870.  
 B. Sept. 22, 1847. B. Mar. 24, 1843.  
 D. Nov. 16, 1930. D. Mar. 12, 1914.

3-1 Ferdinand H.	B. Jan. 4, 1871. D. July 14, 1936.
3-2 Louise	B. July 14, 1872. D. Sept. 19, 1913.
3-3 Geo. Andrew	B. Jan. 3, 1874. D. June 28, 1926.
3-4 Ida Christina	B. Oct. 21, 1875. D. Jan. 11, 1943
3-5 Frank	B. Aug. 31, 1877.
3-6 Rosetta	B. Apr. 18, 1881.
3-7 Lillie	B. Aug. 14, 1883.
3-8 Lydia	B. Aug. 14, 1883.
3-9 Anna Mabel	B. Dec. 25, 1886. D. May 2, 1919.
3-10 Ludwig George	B. Apr. 2, 1889.
3-11 Albert A.	B. Sept. 3, 1892.

2-14 ANNA MARGARETHA HAAG (1-3) Married Julius Frederick Ferdinand  
 B. Dec. 17, 1848. Ladwig Dec. 10, 1868. D. Apr. \_\_, 1907.  
 D. Jan. 10, 1944.

3-12 George John	B. Sept. 29, 1869.
3-13 Carl Frederick	B. Oct. 8, 1871 D. Feb. 18, 1903.
3-14 William Adolph	B. Apr. 10, 1874.
3-15 Albert Ferdinand	B. Aug. 16, 1876.
3-16 Ella Christine	B. Feb. 21, 1879.
3-17 Edward John	B. Apr. 1, 1882.
3-18 Elwin Arthur	B. Aug. 1, 1884.
3-19 Harrison Leonard	B. July 28, 1887. D. Mar. 28, 1936.
3-20 Esther Florence	B. Jan. 12, 1891.

2-15 JOHN GEORGE HAAG (1-3) Married Frederica Carolina Moeller  
 B. Mar. 4, 1850. Feb. 11, 1879  
 D. July 24, 1894 B. Jan. 25, 1861.

3-21 Lillia Rose Christina	B. Apr. 16, 1881.
3-22 William Henry	B. Oct. 17, 1883.
3-23 John Adam George	B. Apr. 24, 1893.

2-16 GEORGE JACOB HAAG (1-3), Married Anna Boehm, June 1, 1882.  
 B. Sept. 17, 1851. B. July 14, 1857.  
 D. May 3, 1936 D. Nov. 26, 1932.

3-24 Hugo Arthur	B. Mar. 26, 1883.
3-25 Elmer Frederick	B. June 8, 1887. D. Dec. 12, 1945.
3-26 Lynde Margaret	B. Dec. 6, 1890.

2-17 CHRISTINA HAAG, (1-3) Married Jacob Horn, Jan. 4, 1883.  
 B. Feb. 3, 1853. B. Aug. 24, 1852.  
 D. Feb. 17, 1943 D. Oct. 18, 1940.

3-27 Alvin	B. Dec. 29, 1883.
3-28 Irvin	B. Mar. 20, 1885.





- 3-29 Claude B. Feb. 1, 1887.  
3-30 Ralph B. Aug. 26, 1892.
- 2-18 IDA HAAG, (1-3) Married John Lorenz Schildbach, Oct. 22, 1885.  
B. Sept. 18, 1854. B. Jan. 2, 1857.  
D. July 14, 1936.
- 3-31 Alma B. Aug. 12, 1886  
3-32 Ella B. Jan. 21, 1889. D. Dec. 16, 1917.  
3-33 Ernest Clinton B. Nov. 18, 1891.
- 2-19 LEONARD GODFREY HAAG (1-3) Married Phoebe Rockdaschel 9-4-1883.  
B. Oct. 12, 1856. B. Jan. 24, 1856.  
D. Aug. 3, 1937 D. Mar. 6, 1934
- 3-34 Urban Jacob B. July 11, 1884  
3-35 Viola B. Sept. 1, 1885.  
3-36 Mattie B. Aug. 6, 1887.  
3-37 Irma B. Mar. 29, 1889.  
3-38 Winnie B. Oct. 3, 1890  
3-39 Louis B. May 31, 1892  
3-40 Esther Berniece B. May 19, 1894  
3-41 Frank B. Aug. 6, 1897.
- 2-20 ROSE MARGARET HAAG (1-3), Married Charles Frederick Reimler,  
B. Jan. 1, 1859. June 22, 1880. B. Nov. 24, 1848.  
D. Nov. 21, 1922.
- 3-42 Anna May B. May 2, 1882.  
3-43 Edwin Carl B. Aug. 27, 1885.  
3-44 Ruby Emmeline B. May 15, 1895.
- 2-21 HEINRICH WILHELM HAAG (1-3) B. Jan. 25, 1861. Died about 1865.
- 2-22 KATHERINE HAAG (1-3) Married Herman E. Wuttke, Mar. 22, 1887  
B. Dec. 16, 1862. B. Dec. 3, 1860 D. Jan. 26, 1939.
- 3-45 Herbert Carl B. Oct. 16, 1892  
3-46 Florence Emma B. Mar. 2, 1895.  
3-47 Claude Earnest B. July 5, 1901.
- 2-23 LYDIA BARBARA HAAG (1-3) Married Edward Dietel Jan. 7, 1892  
B. Dec. 29, 1865. B. Sept. 22, 1867  
D. Jan. 13, 1937.
- 3-48 Viola B. Mar. 23, 1893  
3-49 Ruby B. Oct. 3, 1895 D. Apr. 25, 1921  
3-50 Arnold B. Nov. 22, 1899
- 2-24 CAROLINE HAAG (1-3) Died about May, 1869, age 2 years.
- 2-25 EMMA S. HAAG (1-3) Married Wm. C. Lang, June 21, 1892  
B. Jan. 4, 1869 B. Apr. 12, 1866. D. Nov. 12, 1943
- 3-51 Paul Harold B. Nov. 12, 1896 D. July 15, 1915  
3-52 Gladys Nelle B. Aug. 4, 1899.





THIRD GENERATION.

3-1 FERDINAND H. HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Hannah Burnham, Feb. 22, 1898  
 B. Jan. 4, 1871 D. Dec. 23, 1918  
 D. July, 14, 1936.

4-1 Ruth Leone B. June 7, 1899  
 4-2 Sanford James B. Sept. 11, 1900  
 4-3 Carl Frank B. Apr. 25, 1902  
 4-4 Edna Mae B. Nov. 29, 1902 D. Sept. \_\_, 1906  
 4-5 Leo B. May 10, 1905  
 4-6 Harvey George B. Jan. 10, 1909

3-2 LOUISE HOFFMANN (2-13) Married John Walther, Mar. 25, 1892  
 B. July 14, 1872. D. May 23, 1945.  
 D. Sept. 19, 1913

4-7 Maud L. B. July 10, 1893  
 4-8 Kathryn M. B. Jan. 31, 1895  
 4-9 Florence I. B. Jan. 15, 1897  
 4-10 Roy A. B. Jan. 6, 1900  
 4-11 Rosetta M. B. Sept. 1, 1902  
 4-12 Lyle E. B. Apr. 24, 1906  
 4-13 Everett F. B. Apr. 28, 1908.

3-3 GEORGE ANDREW HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Charlotte Coleman Apr. 15, 1908  
 B. Jan. 3, 1874 D. Apr. 18, 1913  
 D. June 28, 1926 Married (2) Clara E. Mephram  
 June 3, 1914

4-14 Charlotte Elaine B. Feb. 25, 1917  
 4-15 Russell Elvin B. July 31, 1920

3-4 IDA CHRISTINA HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Jacob Lutz, June 18, 1902  
 B. Oct. 21, 1875 B. Oct. 8, 1871  
 D. Jan. 11, 1943

4-16 Ione Leola B. May 3, 1903  
 4-17 Merle Jacob B. Apr. 19, 1907. D. Apr. 27, 1907  
 4-18 Lyman Lucian B. June 20, 1909  
 4-19 Rollyun Leland B. Apr. 23, 1912.  
 4-20 Joel Daniel B. Mar. 7, 1918.

3-5 FRANK HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Gertie Weast Feb. 8, 1905  
 B. Aug. 31, 1877.

4-21 Kenneth B. Mar. 1, 1909, D. Nov. 27, 1930  
 4-22 Glenn B. Mar. 30, 1912  
 4-23 Nellie B. May 24, 1915  
 4-24 Arnold B. July 3, 1922

3-6 ROSETTA HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Wm. Marshall  
 B. Apr. 18, 1881 Jan. 28, 1902 D. Dec. 21, 1938

4-25 Clifford B. June 11, 1905

3-7 LILLIE HOFFMANN (2-13) Married John Marshall Apr. 11, 1909  
 B. Aug. 14, 1883 D. Jan. 15, 1922

4-26 Verna B. Mar. 17, 1910





- 4-27 Francis B. July 19, 1915  
4-28 Evelyn B. June 17, 1918  
4-29 Grace B. June 17, 1920.
- 3-8 LYDIA HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Alfred Pollock Nov. 3, 1904  
B. Aug. 14, 1883 D. March 19, 1919
- 4-30 Lyle B. Mar. 10, 1905.  
4-31 Muriel R. B. Apr. 19, 1913.
- 3-9 ANNA MABEL HOFFMANN (2-13) B. Dec. 25, 1886. D. May 2, 1919.
- 3-10 LUDWIG GEORGE HOFFMANN Married Dora Deech, Apr. 27, 1915.  
B. Apr. 2, 1889
- 4-32 Carroll B. Oct. 20, 1918  
4-33 Donald B. July 12, 1923  
4-34 Jean B. May 27, 1931
- 3-11 ALBERT A. HOFFMANN (2-13) Married Florence Redding, Feb. 24, 1921  
B. Sept. 3, 1892
- 3-12 GEORGE JOHN LADWIG (2-14) Married Anna Elizabeth Miller 12-28-93  
B. Sept. 29, 1869 D. July 8, 1906
- 4-35 Luverne Elwin B. Dec. 20, 1894  
4-36 Elmore Ferdinand B. Apr. 11, 1899.  
4-37 Lucille Margaretha B. Oct. 5, 1902
- 3-13 CARL FREDERICK LADWIG (2-14) Married Mary Elsie Beightol 3-17-1897  
B. Oct. 8, 1871  
D. Feb. 18, 1903.
- 4-38 Vivien Leone B. May 12, 1899
- 3-14 WILLIAM ADOLPH LADWIG (2-14) Married Marie Frederika Hoth 3-9-98  
B. Apr. 10, 1874
- 4-39 Wilbur William B. June 17, 1905
- 3-15 ALBERT FERDINAND LADWIG (2-14) Married Daisy Catherine Robertson  
B. Aug. 16, 1876 Dec. 18, 1901
- 4-40 Marian Alberta B. Sept. 2, 1906 D. Oct. 26, 1945  
4-41 Harold Ronald B. Mar. 31, 1908
- 3-16 ELLA CHRISTINE LADWIG (2-14) Unmarried.
- 3-17 EDWARD JOHN LADWIG (2-14) Married Florence Barker, June 18, 1911  
B. Apr. 1, 1882
- 4-42 Bethany Mae B. Oct. 15, 1913
- 3-18 ELWIN ARTHUR LADWIG (2-14) Unmarried.  
B. Aug. 1, 1884
- 3-19 HARRISON LEONARD LADWIG (2-14) Unmarried.  
B. July 28, 1887  
D. Mar. 28, 1936



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- 3-20 ESTHER FLORENCE LADWIG (2-14) Married Elmer Frederick Mohling  
B. Jan. 12, 1891. May 20, 1920
- 3-21 LILLIA ROSE CHRISTINA HAAG (2-15) Married Henry Christian  
B. Apr. 16, 1881 Buhrmester, Jan. 16, 1900  
B. Aug. 11, 1873  
4-43 Alice Louise B. Aug. 24, 1900  
4-44 Pearl Caroline B. Jan. 25, 1904  
4-45 Raymond Henry B. Feb. 28, 1915. D. Jan. 15, 1918.
- 3-22 WILLIAM HENRY HAAG (2-15) Unmarried.  
B. Oct. 17, 1883.
- 3-23 JOHN ADAM GEORGE HAAG (2-15) Married Bertha Catherine Warnke  
B. Apr. 24, 1893 Nov. 17, 1917. B. Sept. 4, 1887  
4-46 Jean Jeanette B. June 2, 1921
- 3-24 HUGO ARTHUR HAAG (2-16) Married Lilian May Ayres Dec. 29, 1926  
B. Mar. 26, 1883 B. Mar. 15, 1894
- 3-25 ELMER FREDERICK HAAG (2-16) Married Nellie Dawson, Oct. 11, 1911  
B. June 8, 1887 B. Dec. 29, 1889.  
D. Dec. 12, 1945  
4-47 Virginia B. Apr. 9, 1915.
- 3-26 LYNDA MARGARET HAAG (2-16) Married Adolph Jahn, Mar. 8, 1914.  
B. Dec. 6, 1890.  
4-48 Margaret Ann B. Mar. 25, 1922.
- 3-27 ALVIN HORN (2-17) Married Lena Hoefts June 12, 1916  
B. Dec. 29, 1883 B. Mar. 2, 1892  
4-49 Herbert B. Mar. 8, 1917  
4-50 Garfield B. Dec. 25, 1919.
- 3-28 IRVIN HORN (2-17) Married Mabel Linder, Dec. 29, 1913  
B. Mar. 20, 1885 B. June 2, 1893  
4-51 La Vern B. Jan. 6, 1915
- 3-29 CLAUDE HORN (2-17) Married Mabel Wendling Nov. 25, 1912  
B. Feb. 1, 1887 B. July 8, 1891  
4-52 Della B. Nov. 18, 1913  
4-53 Wesley B. Mar. 5, 1918  
4-54 Evelyn B. Aug. 28, 1920  
4-55 Ruby B. Jan. 2, 1926
- 3-30 RALPH HORN (2-17) Unmarried  
B. Aug. 26, 1892
- 3-31 ALMA SCHILDBACH (2-18) Unmarried.  
B. Aug. 12, 1886.
- 3-32 ELLA SCHILDBACH (2-18)  
B. Jan. 21, 1889.  
D. Dec. 16, 1917.





- 3-33 ERNEST CLINTON SCHILDBACH (2-18) Married Helen Blackwell  
B. Nov. 18, 1891 Dec. 23, 1938 B. Dec. 16, 1896
- 3-34 URBAN JACOB HAAG (2-19) Married Ruth Swanger June 2, 1909  
B. July 11, 1884
- 4-56 Verla B. May 7, 1910  
4-57 Pauline Leota B. Nov. 29, 1912  
4-58 Robert Leonard B. Dec. 14, 1913  
4-59 Nellie Esther B. May 3, 1915  
4-60 Evelyn B. Mar. 14, 1917  
4-61 Lois B. Sept. 4, 1919  
4-62 Marcen Duane B. Mar. 9, 1926
- 3-35 VIOLA HAAG (2-19) Married Arthur Jahnke June 10, 1914  
B. Sept. 1, 1885
- 4-63 Ross Arthur B. Sept. 23, 1916 D. Sept. 25, 1916
- 3-36 MATTIE HAAG (2-19) Married Roy Austin, July 25, 1915  
B. Aug. 6, 1887
- 4-64 Robert B. Sept. 4, 1920.
- 3-37 IRMA HAAG (2-19) Married Wm. E. Hurmence Apr. 11, 1911  
B. Mar. 29, 1889 B. Jan. 30, 1886 D. June 6, 1938
- 4-65 Ralph Haag B. Apr. 6, 1913  
4-66 Norman Edward B. June 12, 1916  
4-67 J. William B. June 16, 1918  
4-68 Jean Jeanette B. June 28, 1920  
4-69 Donald Dale B. Aug. 27, 1922  
4-70 Wayne Arthur B. Sept. 4, 1924  
4-71 James Paul B. July 14, 1926 D. Apr. 10, 1927  
4-72 Gerald Dee B. Sept. 27, 1929.
- 3-38 WINNIE HAAG (2-19) Married Elmer Lucas June 27, 1915  
B. Oct. 3, 1890 B. Mar. 4, 1889
- 4-73 Willis Glenn B. Feb. 10, 1916. D. Oct. 10, 1916  
4-74 Rex Burton B. May 12, 1917  
4-75 Jean Phoebe B. Apr. 16, 1919  
4-76 Leon Lindberg B. June 10, 1927
- 3-39 LOUIS HAAG (2-19) Married Marie Wagner Sept. 4, 1919  
B. May 31, 1892
- 4-77 Raymond B. Oct. 3, 1920  
4-78 Marion B. Sept. 2, 1922 D. Apr. 20, 1938  
4-79 Marie B. Apr. 24, 1924  
4-80 Howard B. Feb. 14, 1926  
4-81 James B. Dec. 23, 1930  
4-82 Jane B. Aug. 18, 1933
- 3-40 ESTHER BERNIECE HAAG (2-19) Married Chas. August Mantz, son of  
B. May 19, 1894 Aug. & Elizabeth Mantz, Aug. 4, 1916
- 4-83 Evelyn Janette B. Apr. 16, 1918  
4-84 Marlys May B. June 21, 1929





- 3-41 FRANK G. HAAG (2-19) Married Ruth Imsdahl Dec. 25, 1929  
B. Aug. 6, 1897
- 3-42 ANNA MAE REIMLER (2-20) Married Henry T. Roggensack,  
B. May 2, 1882 June 19, 1907
- 4-85 Ruth Evelyn B. Sept. 12, 1912. D. Jan. 8, 1947
- 3-43 EDWIN CARL REIMLER (2-20) Married Elizabeth M. Klenzman  
B. Aug. 27, 1885 Oct. 31, 1911. B. Oct. 6, 1888
- 4-86 Margaret B. June 17, 1915  
4-87 Charles Ray B. Apr. 17, 1922  
4-88 Robert Jay B. Dec. 21, 1927
- 3-44 RUBY EMMELINE REIMLER (2-20) Married Leonard A. Pettitt Oct. 3,  
B. May 15, 1895 1925
- 3-45 HERBERT CARL WUTTKE (2-21) Married Alma Hucke, Nov. 19, 1919.  
B. Oct. 16, 1892
- 4-89 Clifford B. June 3, 1921.
- 3-46 FLORENCE EMMA WUTTKE (2-21) Married Bryan Rhea Mar. 15, 1920.  
B. Mar. 2, 1895.
- 4-90 Gene B. July 17, 1923
- 3-47 CLAUDE EARNEST WUTTKE (2-21) Married Velva Hartson Feb. 14, 1935  
B. July 5, 1901
- 4-91 Richard B. Sept. 21, 1936.
- 3-48 VIOLA DIETEL (2-22) Married Herman Heinmiller Mar. 7, 1916  
B. Mar. 23, 1893
- 4-92 Helena B. Aug. 12, 1917.  
4-93 Anna Mae B. Apr. 5, 1919.  
4-94 Edward B. June 15, 1922  
4-95 Esther B. Jan. 18, 1926
- 3-49 RUBY DIETEL (2-22) Married August Mohle Feb. 12, 1920  
B. Oct. 3, 1895
- 4-96 Raymond B. Apr. 25, 1921.
- 3-50 ARNOLD DIETEL (2-22) Unmarried.  
B. Nov. 22, 1899.
- 3-51 PAUL HAROLD LANG (2-25)  
B. Nov. 12, 1896  
D. July 15, 1915
- 3-52 GLADYS NELLE LANG (2-25) Married Clarence H. Faust, June 17, 1921.  
B. Aug. 4, 1899 B. Mar. 11, 1901.
- 4-97 William Langdon B. Oct. 29, 1925  
4-98 Dale Henry B. May 25, 1928  
4-99 Franklin Paul B. July 20, 1929





FOURTH GENERATION.

- 4-1 RUTH LEONE HOFFMANN (3-1) Married Earl Garlock Jan. 7, 1930  
B. June 7, 1899 B. Sept. 11, 1900
- 4-2 SANFORD JAMES HOFFMANN (3-1) Married Ethel Ebert Sept. 1, 1927  
B. Sept. 11, 1900 B. Aug. 27, 1907
- 5-1 John Frederick B. Apr. 28, 1928
- 4-3 CARL FRANK HOFFMANN (3-1) Married Ruth Vail May 12, 1933  
B. Apr. 25, 1902 B. Oct. 11, 1901
- 4-4 EDNA MAE HOFFMANN (3-1)  
B. Nov. 29, 1903  
D. Sept. \_\_, 1906
- 4-5 LEO HOFFMANN (3-1) Married Margaret Kunz, June 19, 1929  
B. May 10, 1905 B. May 24, 1907
- 5-2 Kathleen Edna B. Mar. 26, 1931
- 4-6 HARVEY GEORGE HOFFMANN (3-1) Married Evelyn Blodgett Aug. 8, 1936  
B. Jan. 10, 1909.
- 5-3 Shirley Ann B. Feb. 12, 1937  
5-4 Roger Harvey B. Nov. 16, 1942
- 4-7 MAUD L. WALTHER (3-2) Married Edwin C. Ritter, Sept. 10, 1921  
B. July 10, 1893
- 5-5 Louise E. B. Feb. 25, 1936
- 4-8 KATHRYN M. WALTHER (3-2) Married Stanley B. Paul Dec. 23, 1924  
B. Jan. 31, 1895
- 5-6 Richard S. B. B. Mar. 14, 1927
- 4-9 FLORENCE I. WALTHER (3-2) Married Glenn Saur, June 17, 1920  
B. Jan. 15, 1897
- 5-7 Donald B. June 27, 1921
- 4-10 ROY A. WALTHER (3-2) Married Elizabeth Jungblut, Sept. 9, 1931  
B. Jan. 6, 1900
- 5-8 Sandra Kay B. Jan. 14, 1937  
5-9 Robert John B. Oct. 19, 1941
- 4-11 ROSETTA M. WALTHER (3-2) Married Norman L. Paul, June 18, 1926  
B. Sept. 1, 1902
- 5-10 Allen E. B. Aug. 12, 1928
- 4-12 LYLE E. WALTHER (3-2) Married Alice Sweet Mar. 17, 1924  
B. Apr. 24, 1906
- 5-11 Lorraine B. Oct. 18, 1924.  
5-12 Margaret B. Sept. 7, 1938  
5-13 Judith Lynn B. June 22, 1945.





- 4-13 EVERETT F. WALTHER (3-2) B. Apr. 28, 1908 Unmarried.
- 4-14 CHARLOTTE ELAINE HOFFMANN (3-3) Married Merrill R. Kutz  
B. Feb. 25, 1917 Feb. 15, 1940
- 5-14 William Rodney B. May 1, 1944
- 4-15 RUSSELL ELVIN HOFFMANN (3-3) Married Hazel Mitchell, July 14, 1945  
B. July 31, 1920
- 5-17 Judith Lynn B. May 15, 1946  
5-18 Constance Jo B. Nov. 9, 1948
- 4-16 IONE LEOLA LUTZ (3-4) B. May 3, 1903. Unmarried
- 4-17 MERLE JACOB LUTZ (3-4) B. Apr. 19, 1907. D. Apr. 27, 1907
- 4-18 LYMAN LUCIEN LUTZ (3-4) B. Jan. 20, 1909. Unmarried
- 4-19 ROLLYN LELAND LUTZ (3-4) Married Delores Shearer Nov. 17, 1937  
B. Apr. 23, 1912.
- 5-25 Wm. C. Clifford B. June 23, 1938  
5-26 Dale Walter B. Feb. 22, 1941  
5-27 Judy Ann B. Jan. 10, 1949
- 4-20 JOEL DANIEL LUTZ (3-4) Married Maryette Kitzman Mar. 22, 1946.  
B. Mar. 7, 1918.
- 5-32 Nancy Kay B. Jan. 4, 1948
- 4-21 KENNETH HOFFMANN (3-5) B. Mar. 1, 1909. D. Nov. 27, 1930.
- 4-22 GLENN HOFFMANN (3-5) Married Esther Kute, Oct. 22, 1938  
B. Mar. 30, 1912.
- 5-40 Betty Lou B. May 18, 1940  
5-41 William May B. May 21, 1943  
5-42 Jeanette B. Aug. 31, 1945  
5-43 Alice B. Jan. 14, 1947
- 4-23 NELLIE HOFFMANN (3-5) Married Chester Dorschner, Aug. 3, 1940  
B. May 24, 1915
- 5-50 John Harris B. Apr. 25, 1944  
5-51 Mary Ellen B. May 17, 1947
- 4-24 ARNOLD HOFFMAN (3-5) Married Arlene Thayer Dec. 4, 1943  
B. July 3, 1922
- 4-25 CLIFFORD MARSHALL (3-6) Married Violet Uhl June 20, 1930  
B. June 11, 1905
- 5-55 Marlys May B. Oct. 12, 1932  
5-56 John B. Jan. 23, 1935
- 4-26 VERA MARSHALL (3-7) Married Louis Eder, Sept. 19, 1935  
B. Mar. 17, 1910
- 5-60 Mary Jane B. Oct. 29, 1947



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4-27	FRANCIS MARSHALL (3-7) B. July 19, 1915	Married Merle Brown Aug. 24, 1933
	5-61 Edward	B. Apr. 6, 1934
4-28	EVELYN MARSHALL (3-7) B. June 17, 1918	Married James Monroe, Aug. 14, 1941
	5-62 Joyce	B. Dec. 2, 1945
	5-63 John	B. July 2, 1948
4-29	GRACE MARSHALL (3-7) B. June 17, 1920	Married Archie Jansky Dec. 21, 1942
	5-68 Louise Ann	B. July 5, 1944
	5-69 Judy	B. July 16, 1947
	5-70 Richard Paul	B. Jan. 23, 1949
4-30	LYLE C. POLLOCK (3-8) B. Mar. 10, 1905	Married Irene Ades in 1927
	5-75 Aubrey	B. Jan. 1, 1928
	5-76 Russell	B. Apr. 3, 1929
4-31	MURIEL R. POLLOCK (3-8) B. Apr. 19, 1913	Married Lucille Kraus July 27, 1935
4-32	CARROLL HOFFMANN (3-10) B. Oct. 20, 1918	Married Gladys Streim Apr. 27, 1941
	5-80 Diane	B. July 18, 1941
	5-81 Keith	B. Sept. 19, 1948
4-33	DONALD HOFFMANN (3-10) B. July 12, 1923	Married Dorothy Messersmidt, Sept. 11, 1948
	5-85 Sharon Lynn	B. June 3, 1949
4-34	JEAN HOFFMANN (3-10) B. May 27, 1931	Married Russell Schultz, June 16, 1949
4-35	LUVERNE ELWIN LADWIG (3-12) B. Dec. 20, 1894	Married (1) Johanna Emilia Trangmoe Jan. 25, 1925 D. Nov. 9, 1937 Married (2) Mary Caroline Wodke, May 31, 1941
	5-90 Ray Glenn	B. Dec. 8, 1925
	5-91 Louise Kay	B. July 4, 1932
4-36	ELMORE FERDINAND LADWIG (3-12)	B. Apr. 11, 1899. Unmarried.
4-37	LUCILLE MARGARETHA LADWIG (3-12) B. Oct. 5, 1902	Married Lester Newton Granner July 22, 1924
	5-92 Jean Lois	B. Aug. 10, 1925
	5-93 Ralph Wesley	B. Mar. 30, 1934





4-38 VIVIEN LEONE LADWIG (3-13) Married Ambrose Royal Tyler,  
B. May 12, 1899 Apr. 16, 1918

5-94 Fay Abbie B. Nov. 9, 1919  
5-95 Gay Elsie B. Nov. 9, 1919  
5-96 Rilla Joy B. June 19, 1924

4-39 WILLIAM WILBUR LADWIG (3-14) Married Ila Ilene Krauter,  
B. June 17, 1905 May 10, 1927

4-40 MARION ALBERTA LADWIG (3-15) Married Elling Hansen, Oct. 15, 1930  
B. Sept. 2, 1906 D. Oct. 26, 1945

5-100 Russell Elling B. Aug. 11, 1931  
5-101 Donald Ladwig B. Sept. 14, 1932.

4-41 HAROLD RONALD LADWIG (3-15) Married Thelma Marguerite Songberg  
B. Mar. 31, 1908 June 30, 1931

5-102 James Elmore B. June 7, 1932  
5-103 Cyril Ronald B. Sept. 5, 1933  
5-104 Barbara Joanne B. May 15, 1938  
5-105 Douglas Harris B. July 28, 1939

4-42 BETHANY MAE LADWIG (3-17) Married Emil E. Vogt, Apr. 2, 1938  
B. Oct. 15, 1913

5-106 Kathy Lynn B. May 22, 1945

4-43 ALICE LOUISE BUHRMESTER (3-21) Married R. Churchill Surby  
B. Aug. 24, 1900 (B. July 3, 1898) Mar. 2, 1921

5-107 Robert Churchill B. Nov. 28, 1922  
5-108 Phyllis Lavon B. July 11, 1924

4-44 PEARL CAROLINE BUHRMESTER (3-21) Married Whilmer Watson Lewis  
B. Jan. 25, 1904 (B. Dec. 23, 1909) Feb. 26, 1942

5-109 Marlow B. Aug. 13, 1942  
5-110 Gayle Lee B. Nov. 13, 1943

4-45 RAYMOND HENRY BUHRMESTER (3-21) B. Feb. 28, 1915 D. Jan. 15, 1918

4-46 JEAN JEANETTE HAAG (3-23) B. June 2, 1921

4-47 VIRGINIA MAYME HAAG (3-25) Married Edwin Muether  
B. Apr. 9, 1915 (B. May 21, 1910) Nov. 23, 1944

5-115 Ann Elizabeth B. Mar. 20, 1946

4-48 MARGARET ANN JAHN (3-26) B. Mar. 25, 1922

4-49 HERBERT HORN (3-27) B. Mar. 8, 1917





4-50	GARFIELD HORN (3-27)	Married Alexandra Matz Dec. 12, 1942
	B. Dec. 25, 1919	
	5-120 Garfield Henderson B. Aug. 24, 1945	
4-51	LA VERN HORN (3-28)	Married Carol Zimmerman (B. Oct. 12, 1916) June 20, 1940
	B. Jan. 6, 1915	
	5-125 Linda Kay	B. Feb. 11, 1942
4-52	DELLA HORN (3-29)	Married Dale Parks Aug. 23, 1942.
	B. Nov. 18, 1913	
	5-127 Roger	B. June 9, 1943
	5-128 Janet	B. Oct. 20, 1946
4-53	WESLEY HORN (3-29)	Married Shirley Zimmerman (B. Jan. 26, 1922) June 12, 1941.
	B. Mar. 5, 1913	
	5-130 Clark B.	B. Jan. 5, 1943
	5-131 Sharon B.	B. Oct. 28, 1947
4-54	EVELYN HORN (3-29)	Married Dayton Farum (B. Feb. 4, 1924) Sept. 28, 1947.
	B. Aug. 23, 1920	
	5-136 Ruth	B. Aug. 14, 1948
4-55	RUBY HORN (3-29)	Married Arthur Bevers (B. May 27, 1926) on Nov. 10, 1946
	B. Jan. 2, 1926	
	5-140 Deanna B.	B. Nov. 19, 1947
	5-141 Nola Jeanne	B. July 15, 1949
4-56	VERLA HAAG (3-34)	Married Earl Speicher, Sept. 30, 1931
	B. May 7, 1910	
	5-145 Barbara	B. Oct. 21, 1932
	5-146 Marlys	B. June 23, 1934
	5-147 Earlene	B. May 19, 1936
	5-148 Buddy	B. July 3, 1937
	5-149 Chuck	B. Nov. 19, 1942
4-57	PAULINE LEOTA HAAG (3-34)	Married Raymond Gieseeman, Aug. 19, 1930
	B. Nov. 29, 1912	
	5-153 Carol Ann	B. Dec. 25, 1930 D. Jan. 1, 1931
	5-154 Donna	B. Feb. 29, 1932
	5-155 James Leroy	B. Sept. 29, 1934
	5-156 Sallie Ann	B. Mar. 14, 1937
4-58	ROBERT LEONARD HAAG (3-34)	Married Ruth Louise Behrmann (B. Sept. 17, 1913) Sept. 5, 1937
	B. Dec. 14, 1913	
	5-160 Patricia Louise	B. June 19, 1939





5-151 Robert Allan	B. Jan. 20, 1942
5-162 Nora Lee	B. Mar. 27, 1944
5-163 William David	B. May, 12, 1949
4-59 NELLIE ESTHER HAAG (3-34)	Married Adam Potratz, June 9, 1936
B. May 3, 1915	
5-170 Larry Wm.	B. Apr. 24, 1937
5-171 Ruth Ann	B. Sept. 7, 1938
5-172 Mary Lue	B. Nov. 17, 1943
5-173 April Dawn	B. Apr. 1, 1947
5-174 Carol Jo	B. Dec. 9, 1948
4-60 EVELYN HAAG (3-34)	Married Leslie Wm. Lamprecht.
B. Mar. 14, 1917	Sept. 30, 1937
5-180 Peggy Ann	B. Mar. 20, 1941.
5-181 Susan Kay	B. Feb. 21, 1943
4-61 LOIS HAAG (3-34)	Married Hilbert Hack Feb. 18, 1939
B. Sept. 4, 1919	
5-185 Carolyn K.	B. Sept. 4, 1939
5-186 Gregory Joe	B. Oct. 23, 1946
4-62 MARCEN DUANE (3-34)	Married Margaret Lockett Sept. 16, 1944
B. Mar. 9, 1926	
5-190 Betty Jane	B. Aug. 18, 1945
5-191 Ronald Duane	B. Feb. 9, 1949
4-63 ROSS ARTHUR JAHNKE (3-35)	B. Sept. 23, 1916 D. Sept. 25, 1916
4-64 ROBERT AUSTIN (3-36)	Married Lena Corti Mar. 9, 1945
B. Sept. 4, 1920	
5-200 Judy Ann	B. Dec. 28, 1945
5-201 Linda	B. Apr. 19, 1947
4-65 RALPH HURMENCE (3-37)	Married Phyllis Hucke Jan. 24, 1934
B. Apr. 6, 1913	
5-210 June Rosline	B. June 9, 1934
5-211 Keith Allen	B. July 9, 1938
5-212 Pamela Jane	B. June 28, 1949
4-66 NORMAN EDWARD HURMENCE (3-37)	Married Nany Mac Donald Oct. 26, 1946
B. June 12, 1916	
5-215 Kenneth Allen	B. Feb. 1, 1948
5-216 Joyce Ellen	B. Mar. 26, 1949
4-67 J. WILLIAM HURMENCE (3-37)	Married Marie Kelsey Nov. 26, 1941
B. June 16, 1918	
5-225 Laura	B. June 27, 1946
5-226 Catherine Ann	B. Jan. 5, 1948

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- 4-68 JEANETTE HURMENCE (3-37) Married Chester Bunnell, Jan. 1, 1942  
B. June 28, 1920  
5-235 Dennis Lee B. Mar. 18, 1943  
5-236 Larry B. Oct. 3, 1947
- 4-69 DONALD DALE HURMENCE (3-37) B. Aug. 27, 1922
- 4-70 WAYNE ARTHUR HURMENCE (3-37) Married Audrey Davis Aug. 10, 1946  
B. Sept. 4, 1924
- 4-71 JAMES PAUL HURMENCE (3-37) B. July 14, 1926 D. Apr. 10, 1927
- 4-72 GERALD DEE HURMENCE (3-37) B. Sept. 27, 1929
- 4-73 WILLIS GLENN LUCAS (3-38) B. Feb. 10, 1913 D. Oct. 10, 1916
- 4-74 REX BURTON LUCAS (3-38) Married Jeanne L.  
B. May 12, 1917 Treloar June 28, 1940  
5-260 Jon William B. Apr. 11, 1941  
5-261 Ronna Jeanne B. May 6, 1942  
5-262 Jill Ileen B. July 11, 1946
- 4-75 JOAN PHOEBE LUCAS (3-38) Married Ernest  
B. Apr. 16, 1919 Appleby Nov. 23, 1939  
5-270 Delores Jeanne B. Nov. 19, 1940  
5-271 David Allen B. Dec. 6, 1941. D. Jan. 8, 1942  
5-272 Kenneth Leroy B. July 5, 1943  
5-273 Leon Lindberg B. June 27, 1947
- 4-76 RAYMOND HAAG (3-39) B. Oct. 3, 1920
- 4-77 MARION HAAG (3-39) B. Sept. 2, 1922. D. Apr. 20, 1938
- 4-78 MARIE HAAG (3-39) B. Apr. 24, 1924
- 4-79 HOWARD HAAG (3-39) B. Feb. 14, 1926
- 4-80 JAMES HAAG (3-39) B. Dec. 23, 1930
- 4-81 JANE HAAG (3-39) B. Aug. 18, 1933
- 4-82 EVELYN JANETTE MANTZ (3-40) Married Robert  
B. Apr. 16, 1918 William Mc Keown Feb. 6, 1942  
5-320 Patricia Dianne B. Sept. 3, 1942. Died in infancy.  
5-321 Michael Lee B. Feb. 6, 1946  
5-322 Daniel Scott B. Sept. 14, 1947  
5-323 Mary Kathleen B. Jan. 29, 1949
- 4-83 MARLYS MAY MANTZ (3-40) B. June 21, 1929
- 4-84 RUTH EVELYN ROGGENSACK (3-42) D. Jan. 8, 1947  
B. Sept. 12, 1912 Married Reynier Jones Sept. 1, 1935
- 4-85 MARGARET REIMLER (3-43) Married Ray W.  
B. June 17, 1915 Volz, (B. Aug. 25, 1915) Nov. 13, 1948





- 4-86 CHARLES RAY REIMLER (3-43) Married Helen Jane  
B. Apr. 17, 1922 La Rose (B. June 23, 1924)  
Sept. 27, 1947
- 5-335 Charles Ray B. May 26, 1948
- 4-87 ROBERT J. REIMLER (3-43) B. Dec. 21, 1927
- 4-88 CLIFFORD WUTTKE (3-45) Married Margaret  
B. June 3, 1921 Schuchmann July 3, 1942
- 5-345 Monty Clif B. Aug. 20, 1943  
5-346 Karla Kay B. Dec. 21, 1945
- 4-89 GENE RHEA (3-46) Married Dorothy  
B. July 17, 1923 Smith, June 16, 1947.
- 4-90 RICHARD WUTTKE (3-47) B. Sept. 21, 1936
- 4-91 HELENA HEINMILLER (3-48) Married Carl  
B. Aug. 12, 1917 Burnett (D. Sept. 16, 1943) June  
22, 1938.
- 4-92 ANNA MAE HEINMILLER (3-48) Married Carl Burg  
B. Apr. 5, 1919. May 5, 1947
- 4-93 EDWARD HEINMILLER (3-48) Married Shirley  
B. June 15, 1922. Rice Dec. 31, 1943
- 4-94 ESTHER HEINMILLER (3-48) Married Herschell  
B. Jan. 18, 1926 Boyce Nov. 25, 1943.
- 5-375 Richard B. B. Mar. 10, 1945  
5-376 Sandra Lee B. Apr. 9, 1948
- 4-95 RAYMOND DIETEL (3-49) B. Apr. 25, 1921. Adopted
- 4-96 WILLIAM LANGDON FAUST (3-52) B. Oct. 29, 1925
- 4-97 DALE HENRY FAUST (3-52) Married Pamela Shannon Sept. 3, 1949  
B. May 25, 1928
- 4-98 FRANKLIN PAUL FAUST (3-52) B. July 20, 1929

FIFTH GENERATION INDIVIDUALS HAVING CHILDREN

- 5-7 DONALD SAUR (4-9) B. June 27, 1921 Married Helen Mc  
Carthy Oct. 26, 1946.
- 6-20 Donald Glenn B. Dec. 9, 1948
- 5-75 AUBREY POLLOCK (4-30) B. Jan. 1, 1928. Married Jerome  
Duncan, June 19, 1947
- 6-75 Richard B. March 7, 1948
- 5-92 JEAN LOIS GRANNER (4-37) B. Aug. 10, 1925 Married Wilbur  
Ingvold Stubberud, July 2, 1947
- 6-150 Kathy B. Feb. 28, 1948





5-96 RILLA JOY TYLER (4-38)

B. June 19, 1924. Married Eugene  
Holton Edgar, July 13, 1941

6-160 Patricia Lee  
6-161 Jill Diane

B. Aug. 17, 1943  
B. June 29, 1945

5-107 ROBERT C. SURBY (4-43)

B. Nov. 28, 1922. Married Marcella  
Evelyn Henderson (B. Aug. 18, 1924)  
Oct. 31, 1942

6-200 Robert Craig  
6-201 Carol Lee

B. Aug. 25, 1947  
B. Oct. 17, 1948

5-108 PHYLLIS LAVON SURBY (4-43)

B. July 11, 1924 Married Gerald  
Leroy Johnson (B. Oct. 9, 1923)  
Feb. 21, 1943

6-210 Cherryl Elain  
6-211 Judith Kay

B. Oct. 5, 1944  
B. July 9, 1947

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF NAMES OF LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF  
JOHN ADAM HAAG (1-3) INCLUDING ALSO THE NAMES OF HIS  
BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND THEIR CHILDREN. OCT. 20, 1949.

APPLEBY

David Allen (5-271)  
Delores Jeanne (5-270)  
Kenneth Leroy (5-272)  
Leon Lindberg (5-273)

AUSTIN

Judy Ann (5-200)  
Linda (5-201)  
Robert (4-64)

BEVERS

Deanna B. (5-140)  
Nola Jeanne (5-141)

BOYCE

Richard B. (5-375)  
Sandra Lee (5-376)

BROWN

Edward (5-61)

BUHRMESTER

Alice Louise (4-43)  
Pearl Caroline (4-44)  
Raymond Henry (4-45)

BUNNELL

Dennis Lee (5-235)  
Larry (5-236)

DIEBEL

Arnold (3-50)  
Raymond (4-96)  
Ruby (3-49)  
Viola (3-48)

DORCHNER

John Harris (5-50)  
Mary Ellen (5-51)

DUNCAN

Richard (6-75)

EDER

Mary Jane (5-60)

EDGAR

Patricia Lee (6-160)  
Jill Diana (6-161)

FAUST

Dale Henry (4-98)  
Franklin Paul (4-99)  
William Langdon (4-97)

GIESEMAN

Carol Ann (5-153)  
Donna (5-154)  
James Leroy (5-155)  
Sallie Ann (5-156)

GRAUNER

Jean Lois (5-92)  
Ralph Wesley (5-93)

HAAG

Anna Catharina (2-31)  
Anna Margaretha (2-7)  
Anna Margaretha (2-14)  
Betty Jane (5-190)  
Caroline (2-24)  
Christina (2-17)



1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of life.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the various measures which have been taken by the Government to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that the Government has taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the people to relieve their own suffering. It is found that the people have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken by the various societies and associations in the country to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that these societies and associations have taken a great deal of trouble to do this, and that the measures have been successful in a large measure.

HAAG (Continued)  
 Christoph (2-47)  
 Edward (2-32)  
 Elmer Frederick (3-25)  
 Emma S. (2-25)  
 Esther Berniece (3-46)  
 Evelyn (4-60)  
 Frank (3-41)  
 Friedrich August (2-11)  
 George Christoph (2-43)  
 George Friedrich (2-27)  
 George Jacob (2-16)  
 George Michael (1-2)  
 Gottlieb (2-28)  
 Gustav Adolph (2-6)  
 Heinrich Wilhelm (2-21)  
 Howard (4-80)  
 Hugo Arthur (3-24)  
 Ida (2-18)  
 Irma (3-27)  
 James (4-81)  
 Jane (4-82)  
 Jean Jeanette (4-46)  
 Johann Conrad (1-6)  
 Johann Michel (1-4)  
 John Adam (1-3)  
 John Adam George (3-23)  
 John Carl (2-4)  
 John Conrad (2-45)  
 John Emil (2-33)  
 John George (2-15)  
 John Michael (2-30)  
 John S. (2-44)  
 John William (2-5)  
 Katherine (2-22)  
 Leonhard Conrad (2-26)  
 Leonhard Godfrey (2-19)  
 Lillia Rose Christina (3-21)  
 Lillie Maria Katherine (2-35)  
 Lisette Carlota (2-9)  
 Lois (4-61)  
 Louis (3-39)  
 Lydia Barbara (2-23)  
 Lynda Margaret (3-26)  
 Magdalena Barbara (2-34)  
 Marcen Duane (4-62)  
 Maria Carolina (2-10)  
 Maria Margaretha (2-13)  
 Marie (4-79)  
 Marion (4-78)  
 Mathilda (2-12)  
 Mattie (3-36)  
 Nellie Esther (4-59)  
 Nora Lee (5-162)  
 Patricia Louise (5-160)  
 Pauline Leota (4-57)  
 Raymond (4-77)  
 Robert Allan (5-161)  
 Robert Leonard (4-58)  
 Ronald Duane (5-191)

HAAG (Continued)  
 Rose Margaret (2-20)  
 Rosina Barbara (1-1)  
 Rosina Barbara (2-46)  
 Rosina Louisa (2-8)  
 Rosina M. (1-5)  
 Rosina Margaretha (2-42)  
 Urban Jacob (3-34)  
 Verla (4-56)  
 Viola (3-35)  
 Virginia (4-47)  
 Wilhelmine (2-29)  
 William David (5-163)  
 William Henry (3-22)  
 Winnie (3-38)

HACK

- Carolyn, K. (5-185)  
 Gregory Joe (5-186)

HANSEN

Donald Ladwig (5-101)  
 Russell Elling (5-102)

HEINMILLER

Anna Mae (4-93)  
 Helena (4-92)  
 Edward (4-94)  
 Esther (4-95)

HOFFMAN,

Albert A. (3-11)  
 Alice (5-43)  
 Anna Mabel (3-9)  
 Arnold (4-24)  
 Betty Lou (5-40)  
 Carl Frank (4-3)  
 Carrol (4-32)  
 Charlotte Elain (4-14)  
 Constance Jo (5-18)  
 Diane (5-80)  
 Donald (4-33)  
 Edna Mae (4-4)  
 Ferdinand H. (3-1)  
 Frank (3-5)  
 George Andrew (3-3)  
 Glenn (4-22)  
 Harvey George (4-6)  
 Ida Christina (3-4)  
 Jean (4-34)  
 Jeanette (5-42)  
 John Frederick (5-1)  
 Judith Lynn (5-17)  
 Kathleen Edna (5-2)  
 Keith (5-81)  
 Kenneth (4-21)  
 Leo (4-5)  
 Lillie (3-7)  
 Louise (3-2)  
 Ludwig George (3-10)  
 Lydia (3-8)





HOFFMAN (Continued)

Nellie (4-23)  
Roger Harvey (5-4)  
Rosetta (3-6)  
Russell Elvin (4-15)  
Ruth Leone (4-1)  
Sanford James (4-2)  
Sharon Lynn (5-85)  
Shirley Ann (5-3)  
William May (5-41)

HORN

Alvin (3-27)  
Clark B. (5-130)  
Claude (3-29)  
Della (4-52)  
Evelyn (4-54)  
Garfield (4-50)  
Garfield Henderson (5-120)  
Herbert (4-49)  
Irvin (3-28)  
La Vern (4-51)  
Ralph (3-30)  
Ruby (4-55)  
Sharon B. (5-131)  
Wesley (4-53)

HURMENCE

Catherine Ann (5-226)  
Donald Dale (4-69)  
Gerald Dee (4-72)  
James Paul (4-71)  
Jean Jeanette (4-68)  
Joyce Ellen (5-216)  
June Rosline (5-210)  
J. William (4-67)  
Keith Allen (5-211)  
Kenneth Allen (5-215)  
Laura (5-225)  
Norman Edward (4-66)  
Pamela Jane (5-212)  
Ralph Haag (4-65)  
Wayne Arthur (4-70)

JOHN

Margaret Ann (4-48)

JOHNKE

Ross Arthur (4-63)

JANSKY

Judy (5-69)  
Louise Ann (5-68)  
Richard Paul (5-70)

JOHNSON

Cherryl Elaine (6-210)  
Judith Kay (6-211)

KELLER

Charles (2-40)  
George (2-37)  
John (2-39)  
Katherine (2-36)  
Mary (2-41)  
Rose (2-38)

KUTZ

William Rodney (5-14)

LADWIG

Albert Ferdinand (3-15)  
Barbara Joanne (5-104)  
Bethany Mae (4-42)  
Carl Frederick (3-13)  
Cyril Ronald (5-103)  
Douglas Harris (5-105)  
Edward John (3-17)  
Ella Christine (3-16)  
Elmore Ferdinand (4-36)  
Elwin Arthur (3-18)  
Esther Florence (3-20)  
George John (3-12)  
Harold Ronald (4-41)  
Harrison Leonard (3-19)  
James Elmore (5-102)  
Louise Kay (5-91)  
Lucille Margaretha (4-37)  
Laverne Elwin (4-35)  
Marian Alberta (4-40)  
Ray Glenn (5-90)  
Wilbur William (4-39)  
William Adolph (3-14)  
Vivian Leone (4-38)

LAMPRECHT

Peggy Ann (5-180)  
Susan Kay (5-181)

LANG

Gladys Nelle (3-52)  
Paul Harold (3-51)

LEWIS

Marlow (5-109)  
Gayle Lee (5-110)

LUCAS

Jean Phoebe (4-75)  
Jill Ileen (5-262)  
Jon William (5-260)  
Leon Lindburg (4-76)  
Rex Burton (4-74)  
Ronna Jeanne (5-26)  
Willis Glenn (4-73)





LUTZ

Dale Walter (5-26)  
Ione Leola (4-16)  
Joel Daniel (4-20)  
Judy Ann (5-27)  
Lyman Lucien (4-18)  
Merle Jacob (4-17)  
Nancy Kay (5-32)  
Rollyun Leland (4-19)  
Wm. C. Clifford (5-25)

MANTZ

Evelyn Janette (4-83)  
Marlys May (4-84)

MARSHALL

Clifford (4-25)  
Edward (5-61)  
Evelyn (4-28)  
Francis (4-27)  
Grace (4-29)  
John (5-56)  
Marlys May (5-55)  
Verna (4-26)

MAURER

George (2-2)  
Louise Caroline (2-3)  
Margaretha (2-1)

MC KEOWN

Daniel Scott (5-322)  
Mary Kathleen (5-323)  
Michael Lee (5-321)  
Patricia Dianne (5-320)

MONROE

John (5-63)  
Joyce (5-62)

MUETHER

Ann Elizabeth (5-115)

PARKS

Janet (5-128)  
Roger (5-127)

PAUL

Allen E. (5-10)  
Richard S. B. (5-6)

POLLOCK

Aubrey (5-75)  
Lyle (4-30)  
Muriel R. (4-31)  
Russell (5-76)

POTRATZ

April Dawn (5-173)  
Carol Jo (5-174)  
Larry Wm. (5-170)  
Mary Lue (5-172)  
Ruth Ann (5-171)

REIMLER

Anna May (3-42)  
Chas. Ray Sr. (4-87)  
Chas. Ray Jr. (5-335)  
Edwin Carl (3-43)  
Margaret (4-86)  
Ruby Emmeline (3-44)  
Robt. Jay (4-88)

RHEA

Gene (4-90)

RITTER

Louis E. (5-5)

ROGGENSACK, Ruth Evelyn (4-85)

SAUR

Donald (5-7)  
Donald Glenn (6-20)

SCHILDBACH

Alma (3-31)  
Ella (3-32)  
Ernest Clinton (3-33)

SPEICHER

Barbara (5-145)  
Buddy (5-148)  
Chuck (5-149)  
Earlene (5-147)  
Marlys (5-146)

STUBBERUD

Kathy (6-150)

SURBY

Carol Lee (6-201)  
Phyllis Lavon (5-108)  
Robert Churchill (5-107)  
Robert Craig (6-200)

TARUM

Ruth (5-136)

TYLER

Fay Abbie (5-94)  
Gay Elsie (5-95)  
Rilla Joy (5-96)





VOGT

Kathy Lynn (5-106)

WALKER

Everett F. (4-13)  
Florence I. (4-9)  
Judith Lynn (5-13)  
Kathryn M. (4-8)  
Lorraine (5-11)  
Lyle E. (4-12)  
Maud L. (4-7)  
Margaret (5-12)  
Robert John (5-9)  
Rosetta M. (4-11)  
Roy A. (4-10)  
Sandra Kay (5-8)

WUTTKE

Claude Ernest (3-47)  
Clifford (4-89)  
Florence Emma (3-46)  
Herbert Karl (3-45)  
Karla Kay (5-346)  
Monty Clif (5-345)  
Richard (4-91)

ZIMMER

Linda Kay (5-125)





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